

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 30th May, 1887.

POLITICAL.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th May, says that
Kabul.

Circulation,
180 copies.

the news received from Kabul shows no improvement in the situation. To the thinking of the *Najm* Russian intrigue is at the bottom of the rebellion; and, if so, the British Government will again soon be involved in frontier difficulties. Abdul Rahmán Khán is, no doubt, a true friend to the British Government, but no aid can be expected from him at a time when he is unable to maintain his authority among his own subjects. Considering the present unsatisfactory state of things in Afghánistan, the large sums of money given to the Amír appear to have been simply thrown away. The prophecies of the native newspapers in connection with the payment of subsidies to Abdul Rahmán and the despatch of the Boundary Commission, have been justified by the event. It should be remembered that this country cannot afford to bear the expenses of another Kabul war.

Circulation,
595 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 30th May, advertising to the rebellion of the Ghilzais and Shinwaris, says that it is high time the Government of India should help the Amír in suppressing the insurrection. Should other tribes join the rebels, it would be difficult even for the Government of India itself to restore order.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Suhail* (Benares), of the 19th May, says that Abdul Rahmán has driven the Ghilzais into rebellion by his tyranny and oppression, and the Government of India should not interfere in the civil war. If the Government assists the Amír, the rebels are sure to apply to Russia for aid.

Circulation,
315 copies.

Proposals made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* for provision against a war with Russia.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 25th May, says that at last Mahárája Dalíp Singh has found his way to St. Petersburg, and that it is rumoured that the Russian Government has ordered its officers in Central Asia to enter into negotiations with the Amír with a view of obtaining his consent to the Mahárája's passage through his dominions to the Panjáb. If the rumour is well founded, a war with Russia is only a question of time. In anticipation of that contingency the *Civil and Military Gazette* suggests that a marriage-tax should be introduced; that the salt-tax, which was reduced by Lord Ripon, should be again increased; and that the Armies in Native States should be placed under European officers. The proposals of the *Gazette* are highly objectionable, and no sensible man would approve of them. As it is, the condition of the people is very unsatisfactory; and they can scarcely bear any increase in taxation. The last straw will break a horse's back. The appointment of European officers to the command of Armies in Native States would be considered by Native Princes as an unjust interference in the affairs of their States, and would create suspicion in their minds.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the Mahárája Dalíp Singh 25th May, adverting to the rumour and Kuka Sikhs. about Mahárajá Dalíp Singh's going over to Russia, says that as soon as the Mahárája enters Central Asia and creates difficulties on the frontier, the Kuka Sikhs are sure to rebel and declare themselves for him. They are disaffected towards the British Government and have already begun to hold secret meetings. In a future issue the writer will give a fuller account of their sentiments and feelings towards the British Government.

Circulation,
315 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th May, says *Hindu Patriot* and Musal. that the Bengali newspapers call ménas. themselves the friends of the country, and profess to look upon Hindús and Musalmáns with an eye of equality. However, one of them, named the *Hindu Patriot*, has declared that the Musalmáns long for the establishment of Russian rule in this country. Nothing could be more unfounded than such a charge. The Bengalis are sure, for sooth, to fight with the Russians! They will show as much loyalty to the English as they did to their former rulers. It will be remembered that they did not take up arms even to protect their national Government against the Muhammádan invaders. They intrigued with the British against Siraj-ud-daula, and will probably be the first to cast in their lot with the Russians.

Circulation,
180 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 27th May, refers to Díwán Lachhman Dás, two recent instances of Díwán Lachhman Dás' justice and sympathy with the people. During the Mahárajá's late visit to Kashmir, when His Highness, accompanied by the Díwán, was passing by a village, an old woman complained to them that the Tahsíldár had forcibly taken her two sheep, which formed her entire property. The Prime Minister listened to her with attention and at once sent an order to the Tahsíldár, through a chaprasi, directing him to return the sheep to the woman, and calling for an explanation of his misbehaviour. Again, on his arrival at Srinagar the Díwán heard that the Settlement

Circulation,
500 copies.

Officer at Kashmir had got fifty or sixty muharrirs from British territory. He disapproved of the measure and ordered the Settlement Officer to dispense with the services of the strangers, and employ in their place Kashmiris, who have better claims to the patronage of the Darbár.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The Koh-i-Nur (Lahore), of the 21st May, is glad to say that, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee in this country, the natives expressed great joy and loyalty. The question is—what concessions should the British Government make to them in return for this? The *Koh* is of opinion that the representatives of the children of the soil should be admitted to a share in the management of the affairs of the country. This was one of the principal recommendations of the National Congress held at Calcutta last Christmas, and Lord Dufferin's Jubilee speech shows that His Lordship himself is in favour of the proposal. There cannot be a more suitable time for the grant of the concession than the 20th June, when the Jubilee will be celebrated in England. Some persons object to the proposal on the ground that it originated with the educated classes, whose number is small, and not with the people; but this objection is unfounded. The educated classes know better than ignorant men what is beneficial to their country; their number is rapidly increasing every day; and they are in a way the interpreters between the Government and the people. They have been called into being by Government itself, and know very well that their interests are identical with its own. If it places confidence in them, and treats them properly, they will never endeavour to harm it.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The Hindustán (Kálákankar), of the 24th May, is glad to say that large public meetings have been held in different parts of Lower Bengal, urging upon Government the necessity of introducing the representative element in the Supreme and Local Legis-

lative Councils. Meetings have been also held at Lahore and Allahabad for the same purpose. There is no doubt that the reform of the Legislative Councils in the way proposed is very desirable and would be very beneficial to the country.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 28th May, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting, held at Allahabad on the 17th

The same.
May, at which Munshi Hanumán Prasád, Vakíl of the High Court, presided. The meeting passed a resolution entreating Her Majesty's Government to introduce an adequate representative element into Legislative Councils in honour of the Jubilee.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st May, gives an account of the warm reception accorded to Shaikh Mihr Ali by the Muhammadan community of Lahore on his release from the Jail, and says that his case should convince Musalmáns that they can expect no sympathy and friendship from Hindús. His troubles were due simply to the enmity of the Hindús, and of the local European officers, whom he had displeased under the evil advice of so-called Hindu friends who were his secret enemies. The Muhammadans will never succeed in making friends with the Hindús. Hence they should make a point of cultivating friendship with the Europeans, whom they will find ready to meet them half way. In conclusion, the *Rafiq* asks Shaikh Mihr Ali to do something to improve the unsatisfactory condition of his co-religionists in return for the wide-spread sympathy they expressed with him in his misfortunes. His friends and relatives, too, should establish by subscription scholarships for Muhammadan boys to commemorate his acquittal.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 21st May, adverting to the acquittal of Shaikh Mihr Ali by the Chief Court, says that it is a matter of satisfaction that at last an innocent räis has been released. But who is responsible for the trouble, the

Circulation,
450 copies.

annoyance, and the mental anxiety to which he has been exposed during his incarceration ? His case clearly shows the necessity of providing for the release of prisoners sentenced to punishment by the Sessions Judge, on suitable security, until their appeals have been disposed of by the Chief Court.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The same.

The *Fanjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 21st May, the *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad); of the 22nd idem, the *Sirájú-l-Akhbár* (Jhelam), of the 23rd idem, and several other newspapers, express great satisfaction at the acquittal of Shaikh Mihr Ali by the Chief Court ; praise the Judges of the Court for their justice and impartiality ; and congratulate the Shaikh on his release. The *Salífa-i-Qudsi*, Delhi, of the 26th May, in a supplement lithographed in golden letters on a sheet of red marble-paper, expresses joy at the Shaikh's release, and publishes some verses in honour of the occasion.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Ill-treatment of a syce
by a European Military Officer,
Agra.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 27th May, says that it would appear from the *Nastín-i-Agra* that a European Military Officer at Agra very severely beat his syce, and then hung him up to a tree by the neck. The officer afterwards went out leaving the man hanging. In his absence a crowd of natives released the syce who went to the police-station and reported the matter. The police told him that they could do nothing for him and referred him to the Magistrate. He then instituted a criminal prosecution, which was, after one or two hearings, deposited by the Magistrate, either because the dispute was amicably settled or owing to some other reason. The *Aftáb* does not think that the serious offence of which the accused was guilty, and which was very likely to cause the death of the syce, was compoundable under the Criminal Procedure Code. Had the accused been a native, he would undoubtedly have been charged with an attempt to commit a murder. The unjust partiality shown to European criminals by European Judges cannot but be attributed to race feeling, and is very injurious to the British reputation for justice and impartiality.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 25th May, is glad to say that the Secretary to the Chief

Circulation,
400 copies.

Preparation of lists of
darbāris in the Central Pro-
vinces has issued a circular requesting
all Commissioners to send to him on or before the 1st Septem-
ber next lists of darbāris in various districts, arranged in the
order of precedence. These lists will be revised every
year. The want of such lists was greatly felt on the occasion
of the Jubilee darbār at Jabalpur.

The same paper says that it is rumoured that in Narsing-

pur the services of the police are
brought into requisition for the pur-
pose of realizing rents and debts due
to the estates under the management

of the Court of Wards. If the rumour is well founded, the
district should be considered to be still under the old Mughal
rule.

The *Adīb-i-Ālam* (Moradabad), of the 21st May, complains

Circulation,
140 copies.

Pleaders and Mukhtars
forbidden by the Magistrate
of Moradabad to enter the
district office.

that the Magistrate of Moradabad has
forbidden pleaders and mukhtars to
enter the district office until they are
called by some officer, and has ordered
office subordinates not to talk with them. The prohibition
is unnecessary and unjust, and will prevent pleaders and
mukhtars from properly performing their duties. The Local
Government should see to this.

The *Tahzīb* (Moradabad), of the 27th May, says that a

Circulation,
60 copies.

Robbers at Moradabad.

gang of eight or ten thieves appeared
at Mughalpura, Moradabad, on the 21st

idem at midnight. Probably on being asked by some chauki-
dár who they were, they fired two or three guns and then
fled away. The city inspector of police, who was on his
nocturnal round at the time, soon appeared on the scene and
went in pursuit of the robbers, but could not find them. The
police force at Moradabad should be strengthened, and the
police officers should be on the qui vive at night.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Adib-i-Alam* (Moradabad), of the 28th May, says that since the arrival at Moradabad of Mr. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, the whole police force there has been regularly subjected to drilling. The Inspectors, the Sub-Inspectors, and even the Court Inspector and the Sarishtadár have not been exempted, and consequently the force has acquired a high degree of efficiency hardly attained by the force in any other district. But there is reason to fear that the police are so much wearied by drilling and other work during the day, that they are unable to keep proper watch and ward at night, and the frequent occurrence of thefts and robberies at present seems to be due to this cause. Lately a gang of sixteen robbers, who carried guns and swords, entered the house of a Hindu mendicant, who lives near the bank of the river, and tied a rope round his neck in order to prevent him from making a noise. The District Superintendent of Police should see to this.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 26th May, says that the Committee appointed to inquire into the mismanagement of the Panjáb University examinations, was to finish its work on the 28th idem. It is a matter of satisfaction that the investigation has been quite successful. The Committee has obtained sufficient proof to show that bribes were largely given and received in connection with the examinations. There is reason to think that the late pleadership, entrance, and first arts examinations will be cancelled, and that great changes will be made in the Senate's office.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 28th May, refers to the advantages of female education, and asks the natives to give education to their women.

RAILWAY.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 23rd May, says that a serious accident lately occurred on the Sitapur line in the evening when a severe sandstorm was blowing. Soon after a train had left the Talab station seventeen carriages were upset and broken to pieces. Some of the passengers, who were seated in the carriages, were more or less hurt, but it is not known whether any were killed. The *Hindustani* of Lucknow is quite right in saying that the carriages, which were fully occupied by passengers, could not possibly have been overturned by the mere force of the wind, and that the Government officers should not be easily satisfied with the reports of the railway officials regarding such accidents.

Circulation,
500 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 28th May, says that some of the native editors at Lahore held a meeting at the Tribune office on the 23rd idem to consider the expediency of establishing a Press Association, Pandit Maháráj Kishan being in the chair. It was resolved to form an association under the name of the "Panjáb Native Press Association" with a view to improving the native newspapers in the province, encouraging union among them, and enabling them to act in concert in all matters affecting their common interests.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 21st May, is sorry to say that an article is being published by instalments in the *Núr Afshán*, the Missionary Journal of Ludhiana, on the use of beef among the ancient Hindus. The subject is not calculated to further the cause of the Christian religion in any way, while, on the other hand, it will hurt the feelings of the whole Hindu community.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Prayág Mitra* (Allahabad), of the 15th May, received on the 26th idem, complains that the Dharamshálá, situated near the district courts at Allahabad, has not been cleaned for a long while, and is in a most dirty state. What is the Secretary to the Municipal Board about?

Circulation,
350 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.	1887.	
									1887.	1887.
1	<i>Ajib-i-Alam</i>	...	Urdú	... Weekly	Muhammad Hussain.	May 21st & 28th...	May 24th & 29th.	140 copies.		
2	<i>Ajib-i-Azamgarh</i>	...	Azamgarh	... "	Ibnám Ali	23rd	28th	208 "		
3	<i>Ajib-i-Hind</i>	...	Jullundur	... "	Barkat Ali	28th	28th	350 "		
4	<i>Ajib-i-Panjab</i>	...	Lahore	... "	Diván Búté Singh	23rd, 25th, & 27th.	26th, 27th, & 28th.	500 "		
5	<i>Ajru-l-Akhbár</i>	...	Morádábád	... "	Weekly	16th	27th	90 "		
6	<i>Akhbár-i-Alam</i>	...	Meerut	... "	Diláwar Ali	24th	28th	63 "		
7	<i>Akhbár-i-Am</i>	...	Lahore	... "	Muqarrab Hussain	Khán.	24th & 28th,	26th & 30th,	3,000 "	
8	<i>Akhbár-i-Chunar</i>	...	Chunar	... "	Tri-weekly	Rajab Ali	24th	26th	215 "	
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Qudh</i>	...	Lucknow	... "	Weekly	Sajjád Hussain	28th	29th.	200 "	
10	<i>Alam-i-Tábir</i>	...	Cawnpore	... "	...	Rahmat-ullah	27th	30th	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).	
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Alligarh Gazette.</i>	...	Urdú. English, Bi-weekly	... " " "	Urdú. English	Gulb Rái	24th & 28th,	26th & 29th,	280 copies.	
12	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	...	Hindi	... Weekly	Sadá Nand	23rd	" 25th	200 "		
13	<i>Amjadu-l-Akhbár</i>	...	Bedáun	... "	Ali Amjad Hussain	21st	29th	100 "		
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	...	Lahore	... "	Amir Shah	22nd	25th	575 "		
15	<i>Azor Vanesh Prakash</i>	...	Fyzábád	... Monthly	Kakkú Mal	For April	" "	110 "		
16	<i>Dshrafu-l-Akhbár</i>	...	Delhi	... Tri-monthly	Mirzás Khán	May 21st	" "	240 "		
17	<i>Lucknow</i>	...	...	... Weekly	Ahmed Ali	27th	28th	...		

18	<i>Bhārat Jiwan</i>	Hindi	Benares	Urdū	23rd	2,000
19	<i>Dabda-ha-i-Qaisar</i>	Hindi	Bareilly	Urdū	25th	250
20	<i>Dabda-ha-i-Sikandar</i>	Hindi	Rāmpur	Urdū	25th	425
21	<i>Dānish-i-Hind</i>	Hindi	Multan	Urdū	23rd	120
22	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Hindi	Lahore	Urdū	18th	315
23	<i>Dharm Jīvan</i>	Hindi	Allāhbād	Urdū	24th	300
24	<i>Gaur Kāyasth</i>	Hindi	Lahore	Urdū	24th	125
25	<i>Ghamkhāvar-i-Hind</i>	Hindi	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	21st	425
26	<i>Gursookh Akhbar</i>	Hindi	Allāhbād	Urdū	25th	265
27	<i>Hans-i-Hind</i>	Hindi	Kālsākār	Urdū	18th	24th & 30th,
28	<i>Hindustān</i>	Hindi	Jaipur	Daily	24th to 28th,	400
29	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Hindi	Meerut	Bi-weekly	25th to 29th,	165
30	<i>Jalwa-i-Bzaid</i>	Hindi	Morādābād	Urdū	21st	100
31	<i>Jen-i-Jamshed</i>	Hindi	Lucknow	Urdū	26th	130
32	<i>Kiranāmah</i>	Hindi	Benares	Hindi-Urdū	28th	150
33	<i>Kāshī Patrika</i>	Hindi		Urdū	26th	250
					23rd	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
34	<i>Kāyasth Samachār</i>	Allāhbād	Allāhbād	Monthly	For-May	225 copies.
35	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam</i>	Delhi	Delhi	Weekly	May 24th	200
36	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Pān-jab</i>	Sialkot	Sialkot	,,	Birj Lāl	200
37	<i>Khatrī Hitkārī</i>	Kāgrā	Pilibhit	Monthly	24th	400
38	<i>Khurshaid-i-Afsiq</i>	Lahore	Lahore	Weekly	27th	200
39	<i>Koh-i-Nér</i>			Tri-weekly	28th	225
40	<i>Lahore Gazette</i>	Bareilly	Bareilly	Weekly	28th & 29th.	200
41	<i>Lam-tutu-l-Akhbāq</i>	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	,,	24th, 27th,	450
42	<i>Latif-i-Akhbār</i>			,,	24th, 27th,	150
43	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi	Delhi	21st	29th	150
44	<i>Marwar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	22nd	29th	130
				23rd	26th	450
					,,	130

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
45	<i>Makhr-i-Qaisar</i>	...	Urdú	...	Ghulam Muhammad	May 24th	... May 28th	200 copies.
46	<i>Mulki-i-Mir</i>	...	Cawnpore	...	Durga Prasad	... 21st	... 24th	47 "
47	<i>Mujtahid</i>	...	Hoshangabad	...	Abdu-l-Karim	... 22nd	... 25th	300 "
48	<i>Mujtahid</i>	...	...	...	Ditto	... 22	... 25th	150 "
49	<i>Masqat-i-Pustak</i>	...	Bombay	...	Muhammad Raúz	... 19th	... 24th	239 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
50	<i>Mashar-i-Zirdat</i>	...	Meerut	...	Muqarrab Hussain	For May	... 29th	...
								250 copies.
								300 "
								400 "
								100 "
								1,725 "
								320 "
								180 "
								60 "
								50 "
								100 "
								600 "
								306 "
51	<i>Milān-i-Mirroz</i>	...	Urdú	...	Karim-i-lak	... 25th	... 25th	...
52	<i>Mulki-i-Hind</i>	...	Lucknow	...	Shayam Narayan	... For Feb & March	... 24th	...
53	<i>Mulki-i-Pustak</i>	...	Lahore	...	Mukund Ram	... May 23rd	... 27th	...
54	<i>Mujtahid-i-Asm</i>	...	Agrá	...	Ahmed Khan	... 20th	... 24th	...
55	<i>Mulki-i-Shukhda</i>	...	Lahore	...	Faslu-l-din	... 23rd	... 28th	...
56	<i>Mulki-Dopütz</i>	...	Mosaddeabad	...	Alé Dín	... 25th	... 30th	...
57	<i>Mulki-i-Zasam</i>	...	Mosaddeabad	...	Amjad Ali	... 23rd	... 25th	...
58	<i>Mujtahid-i-Zulhád</i>	...	Bistawah	...	Rúhán-i-lak Khan	... 20th & 24th	... 26th & 29th	...
59	<i>Mujtahid-i-Hind</i>	...	Mosaddeabad	...	Artáv Krishn	... 15th	... 27th	250 "
60	<i>Mujtahid-i-Agrá</i>	...	Agrá	...	Jamná Dás	... 23rd	... 24th	335 "
61	<i>Mujtahid-i-Hind</i>	...	Bistawah	...	Shiva Narayan	... 22	... 27th	60 "
62	<i>Mujtahid-i-Jaunpur</i>	...	Jaunpur	...	Muhammad Isháq	... 24th	... 28th	50 "
63	<i>Mujtahid-i-Mulk</i>	...	Mosaddeabad	...	Fahimul-dín	... 25th	... 28th	100 "
64	<i>Mujtahid</i>	...	Ludhiana	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	... 26th	... 29th	600 "
65	<i>Mujtahid</i>	...	Cawnpore	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	... 28th	... 29th	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
91	<i>Sind-i-Tir</i>	Cawnpore	Urdú	... Weekly	Jamná Prássad	May 24th	May 26th	95 copies.
92	<i>Singhi-i-Alkber</i>	Jhelam	...	... "	Faqir Muhammed	... 23rd	..."	350 "
93	<i>Subodh Siadat</i>	Khandwa	Maráthi-Hindí	... "	Lakshman Anant	... 25th	..."	200 "
94	<i>Sukni</i>	Benares	Urdú	... "	Shárif-i-l-dín	... 19th	..."	200 "
95	<i>Surdr-i-Qasír</i>	Rámpur	...	... "	Muhammad Rázá	... 27th	..."	137 "
96	<i>Takhrí</i>	Morádbád	...	... "	Ráshat Álf	... 24th	..."	60 "
97	<i>Tamannat</i>	Lucknow	...	... "	Púran Chand	... 24th	..."	125 "
98	<i>Tuttya-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	...	... "	Sajád Hussain	... 22nd	..."	298 "
99	<i>Vasir-i-Hind</i>	Sílkot	...	... "	Mirzá Márshid	... 20th to 27th,	..."	200 "
100	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Meerut	...	Daily	Gyán Chand	... 24th	24th to 30th,	950 "
101	<i>Zarif-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	...	Weekly	Sábit Álf	... 22	30th	250 "

ALLAHABAD :
The 6th June, 1887.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

Received up to 6th June, 1887.

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